

AVE

This first doctrine, though admitted by many of his auditors, is expressly against the Epicureans. *Bentley's Sermons.*

2. A person employed to take an account ultimately.
If you suspect my husbandry,
Call me before th' exactest auditors,
And set me on the proof. *Shakspeare. Timon.*

3. In ecclesiastical law.
The archbishop's usage was to commit the discussing of causes to certain persons learned in the law, styled his auditors. *Ayliffe's Parergon.*

4. In the state.
A king's officer, who, yearly examining the accounts of all under-officers accountable, makes up a general book. *Cowel.*

AUDITORY. *adj.* [auditorius, Lat.] That which has the power of hearing.
Is not hearing performed by the vibrations of some medium, excited in the auditory nerves by the tremours of the air, and propagated through the capillaments of those nerves? *Newton.*

AUDITORY. *n. f.* [auditorium, Lat.]

1. An audience; a collection of persons assembled to hear.
Met in the church, I look upon you as an auditory fit to be waited on, as you are, by both universities. *South.*
Demades never troubled his head to bring his auditory to their wits, by dry reason. *L'Estrange.*
Several of this auditory were, perhaps, entire strangers to the person whose death we now lament. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

2. A place where lectures are to be heard.

AUDITRESS. *n. f.* [from auditor.] The woman that hears; a shearer.
Yet went she not, as not with such discourse
Delighted, or not capable her ear
Of what was high: such pleasure she reserv'd,
Adam relating, the sole auditors. *Milt. Par. Lost, b. viii.*

TO AVEL. *v. a.* [avella, Lat.] To pull away.
The beaver in chase makes some division of parts, yet are not these parts avelled to be termed testicles. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

AVE MARY. *n. f.* [from the first words of the salutation to the Blessed Virgin, Ave Maria.] A form of worship repeated by the Romanists in honour of the Virgin Mary.
All his mind is bent on holiness,
To number Ave Marias on his beads. *Shakspeare. Henry VI.*

AVENAGE. *n. f.* [of avena, oats, Lat.] A certain quantity of oats paid to a landlord, instead of some other duties, or as a rent by the tenant. *Diell.*

TO AVENGE. *v. a.* [venger, Fr.]

1. To revenge.
I will avenge me of mine enemies. *Isaiah, i. 24.*
They stood against their enemies, and were avenged of their adversaries. *Wisd. xi. 3.*
I will avenge the blood of Jezreel upon the house of Jehu. *Hosea, i. 4.*

2. To punish.
Till Jove, no longer patient, took his time
T' avenge with thunder your audacious crime. *Dryden.*

AVENGANCE. *n. f.* [from avenger.] Punishment.
This neglected fear
Signal vengeance, such as overtook
A miser. *Philips.*

AVENGEMENT. *n. f.* [from avenger.] Vengeance; revenge.
That he might work th' avengement for his shame
On those two captives which had bred him blame. *Spenser's Hubberd's Tale.*

All those great battles which thou boasts to win
Through strife and bloodshed, and avengement
Now praised, hereafter thou shalt repent. *Fairy Queen, b. i.*

AVENGER. *n. f.* [from avenger.]

1. Punisher.
That no man go beyond his brother, because that the Lord is the avenger of all such.
Ere this he had return'd, with fury driv'n
By his avengers; since no place like this
Can fit his punishment, or their revenge. *Par. Lost, b. x.*

2. Revenger; taker of vengeance for.
The just avenger of his injured ancestors, the victorious Louis was darting his thunder. *Dryden's DuRoi's.*
But just disease to luxury succeeds,
And ev'ry death its own avenger breeds. *Pope's Essay on M.*

AVENS. *n. f.* [caryophyllata, Lat.] The same with herb bennet. The characters are; It hath pennated or winged leaves; the cup of the flower consists of one leaf, cut into ten segments; the flower consists of five leaves, spreading open; the seeds are formed into a globular figure, each having a tail; the roots are perennial, and smell sweet. The species are, 1. Common avens. 2. Mountain avens, with large yellow flowers, &c. The first fort grows wild in England, Scotland and Ireland; but the second fort came from the Alps. The first is used in medicine, and in confectionary for feed-cakes. *Miller.*

AVENTURE. *n. f.* [aventure, Fr.] A mischance, causing a man's death, without felony; as when he is suddenly drowned, or burnt, by any sudden disease falling into the fire or water. See ADVENTURE. *Cowel.*

AVENUE. *n. f.* [avenus, Fr.] It is sometimes pronounced with

AVE

the accent on the second syllable, as *Watts* observes; but it is generally placed on the first.]

1. A way by which any place may be entered.
Good guards were set up at all the avenues of the city, to keep all people from going out. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
Truth is a strong-hold, and diligence is laying siege to it: so that it must observe all the avenues and pass to it. *South.*

2. An alley, or walk of trees before a house.

TO AVER. *v. a.* [averer, Fr. from verum, truth, Lat.] To declare positively, or pre-emptorily.
The reason of the thing is clear;
Would Jove the naked truth aver. *Prior.*
Then vainly the philosopher avers,
That reason guides our deed, and instinct theirs.
How can we justify different causes frame,
When the effects entirely are the same? *Prior.*
We may aver, though the power of God be infinite, the capacities of matter are within limits. *Bentley's Sermons.*

AVERAGE. *n. f.* [averagium, Lat.]

1. In law, that duty or service which the tenant is to pay to the king, or other lord, by his beasts and carriages. *Chambers.*

2. In navigation, a certain contribution that merchants and others proportionably make towards the losses of such as have their goods cast overboard for the safety of the ship; or of the goods and lives of those in the ship, in a tempest; and this contribution seems to be so called, because it is so proportioned, after the rate of every man's average or goods carried. *Cowd.*

3. A small duty which merchants, who send goods in another man's ship, pay to the master thereof for his care of them, over and above the freight. *Chambers.*

4. A medium; a mean proportion.

AVERTMENT. *n. f.* [from aver.]

1. Establishment of any thing by evidence.
To avoid the oath, for averment of the continuance of some estate, which is eigne, the party will sue a pardon. *Bacon on Alieu.*

2. An offer of the defendant to justify an exception, and the act as well as the offer. *Blount.*

AVERNAT. *n. f.* A fort of grape. See VINE.

AVERRUNCA'TION. *n. f.* [from averruncate.] The act of rooting up any thing.

TO AVERRUNCA'TE. *v. a.* [averruncate, Lat.] To root up; to tear up by the roots.
Sure some mischief will come of it,
Unless by providential wit,
Or force, we averruncate it. *Hudibras.*

AVERSA'TION. *n. f.* [from aversus, Lat.]

1. Hatred; abhorrence; turning away with detestation.
Hatred is the passion of detestation, and there is a kind of aversion and hostility included in its essence. *South.*

2. It is most properly used with from before the object of hate.
There was a stiff aversion in my lord of Essex from applying himself to the earl of Leicester. *Watson.*

3. Sometimes with to, less properly.
There is such a general aversion in human nature to contempt, that there is scarce any thing more exasperating. I will not deny, but the excess of the aversion may be levelled against pride. *Government of the Tongue, § 7.*

4. Sometimes, very improperly, with towards.
A natural and secret hatred and aversion towards society, in any man, hath somewhat of the savage beast. *Bacon.*

AVERSE. *adj.* [aversus, Lat.]

1. Malign; not favourable.
Their courage languish'd, as their hopes decay'd,
And Pallas, now avers, refus'd her aid. *Dryden's Enid.*

2. Not pleased with; unwilling to; having such a hatred as to turn away.
Has thy uncertain bosom ever strove
With the first tumults of a real love?
Hast thou now dreaded, and now blest'd his sway,
By turns avers, and joyful to obey? *Prior.*
Averse alike to flatter, or offend,
Not free from faults, nor yet too vain to mend. *Pope.*

3. It has most properly from before the object of aversion.
Laws politick are never framed as they should be, unless presuming the will of man to be inwardly obstinate, rebellious, and averse from all obedience unto the sacred laws of his nature. *Hooker, b. i.*

They believed all who objected against their undertaking to be averse from peace. *Clarendon, b. viii.*

These cares alone her virgin breast employ,
Averse from Venus and the nuptial joy. *Pope.*

4. Very frequently, but improperly, to.
He had, from the beginning of the war, been very averse to any advice of the privy council.
Diodorus tells us of one Charondos, who was averse to all innovation, especially when it was to proceed from particular persons. *Swift on the Dissensions in Athens and Rome.*

AVERSELY. *adv.* [from aversus.]

1. Unwillingly.

2. Backwardly.
Not only they want those parts of secretion, but it is emitted averse, or backward, by both sexes. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

AUG

AVE'RSINES. *n. f.* [from aversus.] Unwillingness; backwardness.
The corruption of man is in nothing more manifest, than in his aversions to entertain any friendship or familiarity with God. *Atterbury's Sermons.*

AVERSION. *n. f.* [aversio, Fr. aversus, Lat.]

1. Hatred; dislike; detestation; such as turns away from the object.
What if with like aversion I reject
Riches and realms? *Milton's Par. Lost, b. ii.*

2. It is used most properly with from before the object of hate.
They had an inward aversion from it, and were resolved to prevent it by all possible means. *Clarendon, b. viii.*
With men these considerations are usually causes of despite, disdain, or aversion from others; but with God, so many reasons of our greater tenderness towards others. *Sprat's Sermons.*
The same adhesion to vice, and aversion from goodness, will be a reason for rejecting any proof whatsoever. *Atterbury.*

3. Sometimes, less properly, with to.
A freholder is bred with an aversion to subjection. *Addison.*
I might borrow illustrations of freedom and aversion to receive new truths from modern astronomy. *Watts.*

4. Sometimes with for.
The Lucan would rather throw themselves under the government of the Genoese, than submit to a state for which they have to great aversion. *Addison on Italy.*
This aversion of the people for the late proceedings of the commons, might be improved to good uses. *Swift.*

5. Sometimes, very improperly, with towards.
His aversion towards the house of York was so predominant, as it found place not only in his councils but in his bed. *Bacon.*

6. The cause of aversion.
They took great pleasure in compounding law-suits among their neighbours; for which they were the aversion of the gentlemen of the long robe. *Arbutnot's History of J. Bull.*
Self-love and reason to one end aspire;
Pain their aversion, pleasure their desire. *Pope's Essay on Man.*

TO AVERT. *v. a.* [averte, Lat.]

1. To turn aside; to turn off.
I beseech you
T' avert your liking a more worthy way,
Than on a wretch. *Shakspeare. King Lear.*
At this, for the last time, she lifts her hand,
Averts her eyes, and half unwilling drops the brand. *Dryden.*

2. To put by, as a calamity.
O Lord! avert whatsoever evil our swerving may threaten unto his church. *Hooker, b. iv.*
Diversity of conjectures made many, whose conceits averted from themselves the fortune of that war, to become careless and secure. *Knelley's History of the Turks.*
These affections earnestly fix our minds on God, and forcibly avert from us those things which are displeasing to him, and contrary to religion. *Sprat's Sermons.*
Thro' threaten'd lands they wild destruction throw,
Till ardent prayer averts the publick woe. *Prior.*

AUG. *n. f.* [of alij, Dutch.] A fool, or silly fellow. *Diell.*

AUGER. *n. f.* [legger, Dut.] A carpenter's tool to bore holes with.
The auger hath a handle and bit; its office is to make great round holes. When you use it, the stuff you work upon is commonly laid low under you, that you may the easier use your strength; for in twisting the bit about by the force of both your hands, on each end of the handle one, it cuts great chips out of the stuff. *Moxon's Mechanical Exercises.*

AUGUR. *pronoun.* [auhr, ahr, Saxon.] It is sometimes, improperly, written enght. Any thing.
If I can do it,
By ought that I can speak in his dispraise,
She shall not long continue love to him. *Sh. T. G. of Verona.*
They may, for ought I know, obtain such substances as may induce the chymists to entertain other thoughts. *Boyle.*
But go, my son, and see if ought be wanting
Among thy father's friends. *Addison's Cato.*

TO AUGMENT. *v. a.* [augmenter, Fr.] To encrease; to make bigger, or more.
Some cursed weeds her cunning hand did know,
That could augment his harm, encrease his pain. *Fairfax.*
Rivers, though they continue the denomination of their first stream, have streams added to them in their passage, which enlarge and augment them. *Hale's Common Law of England.*

TO AUGMENT. *v. n.* To encrease; to grow bigger.
But as his heat with running did augment,
Much more his sight encreas'd his hot desire. *Sidney.*
The rocks are from their old foundations rent;
The winds redouble, and the rains augment;
The waves on heaps are dash'd. *Dryd. Virgil, Georg.*

AUGMENT. *n. f.* [augmentum, Lat.]

1. Encrease.
You shall find this augment of the tree to be without the diminution of one drachm of the earth. *Watson's Angler.*

2. State of encrease.
Discontents are improper in the beginning of inflammations but proper, when mixed with repellents, in the augment. *Wijem.*

AUGMENTA'TION. *n. f.* [from augment.]

1. The act of encreasing or making bigger.
Those who would be zealous against regular troops after a

AUG

peace, will promote an augmentation of those on foot. *Addison.*

2. The state of being made bigger.
What modification of matter can make one embryo capable of so prodigiously vast augmentation, while another is confined to the minuteness of an insect. *Bentley's Sermons.*

3. The thing added, by which another is made bigger.
By being glorified, it does not mean that he doth receive any augmentation of glory at our hands; but his name we glorify, when we testify our acknowledgment of his glory. *Hooker.*

AUGMENTATION COURT. A court erected by king Henry the eighth, for the increase of the revenues of his crown, by the suppression of monasteries. *Diell.*

AUGRE. *n. f.* A carpenter's tool. See AUGER.

YOUR temples burned in the cement, and
Your franchises, whereon you stood, confin'd
Into an augre's bore. *Shakspeare. Coriolanus.*

AUGRE-HOLE. *n. f.* [from augre and hole.] A hole made by boring with an augre.
What should be spoken here,
Where our fate hid within an augre-hole,
May rush and seize us? *Shakspeare. Macbeth.*

AUGUR. *n. f.* [augur, Lat.] One who pretends to predict by omens, particularly by the flight of birds.
What say the augurs?
—They would not have you stir forth to-day:
Plucking the entrails of an offering forth,
They could not find a heart within the beast. *Shak. J. Cæs.*
Calchas, the sacred seer, who had in view
Things present and the past, and things to come foreknew:
Supreme of augurs. *Dryden's Fables.*
As I and mine consult thy augur,
Grant the glad omen; let thy fav'rite rise
Propitious, ever flaring from the right. *Prior.*

TO AUGUR. *v. n.* [from augur.] To guess; to conjecture by signs.
The people love me, and the sea is mine,
My pow'r's a crescent, and my aug'ring hope
Says it will come to the full. *Shakspeare. Ant. and Cleopatra.*
Fought for a crown and bright Lavinia's bed;
So will I meet thee hand to hand oppos'd;
My aug'ring mind assures the same success. *Dryden's Arthur.*

TO AUGURATE. *v. n.* [augurare, Lat.] To judge by augury.

AUGURA'TION. *n. f.* [from augur.] The practice of augury, or of foretelling by events and prodigies.
And Claudius Pulcher underwent the like success, when he continued the tripudiary augurations. *Brown's Vulg. Errors.*

AUGURER. *n. f.* [from augur.] The same with augur.
These apparent prodigies,
The unaccustom'd terror of this night,
And the persuasion of his augurers,
May hold him from the capitol to-day. *Shakspeare. Julius Cæs.*

AUGURIAL. *adj.* [from augury.] Relating to augury.
On this foundation were built the conclusions of fourthayers, in their augurial and tripudiary divinations. *Brown's Vulg. Err.*

TO AUGURISE. *v. n.* [from augur.] To practise divination by augury. *Diell.*

AUGUROUS. *adj.* [from augur.] Predicting; prescient; foreboding.
So fear'd
The fair-man'd horses, that they flew back, and their chariots turn'd,
Prefacing in their augurous hearts the labours that they mourn'd. *Chapman's Iliad.*

AUGURY. *n. f.* [augurium, Lat.]

1. The act of prognosticating by omens or prodigies.
The winds are chang'd, your friends from danger free,
Or I renounce my skill in augury. *Dryden's Enid.*
She knew by augury divine,
Venus would fail in her design. *Swift.*

2. The rules observed by augurs.
The goddess has such an aversion to ye, that you are particularly excluded out of all auguries. *L'Estrange.*

3. An omen or prediction.
Thy face and thy behaviour,
Which, if my augury deceive me not,
Witness good breeding. *Shakspeare. Two Gentlemen of Verona.*
What if this death, which is for him design'd,
Had been your doom (far be that augury!)
And you not, Aurengzebe, condemn'd to die. *Dryden.*
The pow'r's we both invoke,
To you, and yours, and mine, propitious be,
And firm our purpose with an augury. *Dryden's Enid.*

AUGUR, *adj.* [augustus, Lat.] Great; grand; royal; magnificent; awful.
There is nothing so contemptible, but antiquity can render it august and excellent. *Glanville's Scythia, c. 22.*
The Trojan chief appear'd in open sight,
August in visage, and serenely bright;
His mother goddess, with her hands divine,
Had form'd his curling locks, and made his temples shine. *Dry.*

AUGUST. *n. f.* [augustus, Lat.] The name of the eighth month from January inclusive.